

Pushing the Envelope			
2002 Science			
Priority Academic Student Skills			
<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grade 5</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Types of Engines (pgs. 11-23)	OK	SCI.5.A.1.1	Observe and measure objects, organisms, and/or events (e.g., mass, length, time, volume, temperature) using Systems International (SI) units (i.e., grams, milligrams, meters, millimeters, centimeters, kilometers, liters, milliliters, and degrees Celsius).
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.5.A.1.1	Observe and measure objects, organisms, and/or events (e.g., mass, length, time, volume, temperature) using Systems International (SI) units (i.e., grams, milligrams, meters, millimeters, centimeters, kilometers, liters, milliliters, and degrees Celsius).
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.5.B.1.2	Physical properties of objects can be observed, described, and measured using tools such as simple microscopes, gram spring scales, metric rulers, metric balances, and Celsius thermometers.
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<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grade 6</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.6.A.1.1	Identify qualitative and/or quantitative changes given conditions (e.g., temperature, mass, volume, time, position, length) before, during, and after an event.
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.6.B.1.1	Matter has physical properties that can be measured (i.e., mass, volume, temperature, color, and texture). Changes in physical properties of objects can be observed, described, and measured using tools such as simple microscopes, gram spring scales, metric rulers, metric balances, and Celsius thermometers.
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.6.B.2.1	Energy exists in many forms such as, heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, and sound. Energy can be transferred in various ways.
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<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grade 7</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	

Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.7.A.1.1	Identify qualitative and/or quantitative changes given conditions (e.g., temperature, mass, volume, time, position, length) before, during, and after an event.
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.7.B.1.1	Matter has physical properties that can be measured (i.e., mass, volume, temperature, color, texture, and density). Physical changes of a substance do not alter the chemical nature of a substance (e.g., phase changes of water and/or sanding wood).
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.7.B.1.1	Matter has physical properties that can be measured (i.e., mass, volume, temperature, color, texture, and density). Physical changes of a substance do not alter the chemical nature of a substance (e.g., phase changes of water and/or sanding wood).
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<b>2002 Science</b>			
<b>Priority Academic Student Skills</b>			
<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grade 8</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.8.A.1.1	Identify qualitative and/or quantitative changes given conditions (e.g., temperature, mass, volume, time, position, length) before, during, and after an event.
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.8.B.1.1	Substances react chemically with other substances to form new substances with different characteristics (e.g., rusting, burning, reaction between baking soda and vinegar).
Chemistry (pgs. 25-41)	OK	SCI.8.B.1.2	Matter has physical properties that can be measured (i.e., mass, volume, temperature, color, texture, density, and hardness). In chemical reactions and physical changes, matter is conserved (e.g., compare and contrast physical and chemical changes).
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.8.B.1.2	Matter has physical properties that can be measured (i.e., mass, volume, temperature, color, texture, density, and hardness). In chemical reactions and physical changes, matter is conserved (e.g., compare and contrast physical and chemical changes).
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.8.B.2.2	An object that is not being subjected to a net force will continue to move at a constant velocity (in a straight line and a constant speed).
Rocket Activity (pgs. 69-75)	OK	SCI.8.B.2.2	An object that is not being subjected to a net force will continue to move at a constant velocity (in a straight line and a constant speed).
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2002 Science			
Priority Academic Student Skills			
<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grades 9-12 (Physical Science)</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.9-12.B.2.1	Objects change their motion only when a net force is applied. Laws of motion are used to determine the effects of forces on the motion of objects.
Rocket Activity (pgs. 69-75)	OK	SCI.9-12.B.2.1	Objects change their motion only when a net force is applied. Laws of motion are used to determine the effects of forces on the motion of objects.
Pushing the Envelope			
2002 Science			
Priority Academic Student Skills			
<b>Oklahoma Science</b>			
<b>Grades 9-12 (Physics)</b>			
<b>Activity/Lesson</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Standards</b>	
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.9-12.B.1.1	Objects change their motion only when a net force is applied. Newton's laws of motion are used to calculate precisely the effects of forces on the motion of objects.
Physics and Math (pgs. 43-63)	OK	SCI.9-12.B.1.2	Gravitation is a universal force that each mass exerts on any other mass. The strength of the gravitational attractive force between two masses is proportional to the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.
Rocket Activity (pgs. 69-75)	OK	SCI.9-12.B.1.1	Objects change their motion only when a net force is applied. Newton's laws of motion are used to calculate precisely the effects of forces on the motion of objects.